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ies in the Indianapolis Board of Education, and before that in a high school, is well qualified to treat the subject. He draws the distinction between civics and civil government. Quoting Professor Dewey, he maintains that the "child is to be not only a voter and a subject of law; he is also to be a member of a family. . . . He is to be a worker engaged in some occupation which will be of use to society and which will maintain his own independence and self-respect. He is to be a member of some particular neighborhood and community, and must contribute to the decencies and graces of civilization wherever he is. . . . Training for citizenship is formal and nominal unless it develops the power of *observation, analysis and influence with respect to what makes up a social situation and the agencies through which it is modified.*" I have italicized the last phrases because they differentiate Mr. Dunn's readable book from so many (one may say the large majority) of the others dealing with the subject.

C. R. W.

*The Negro Problem. Abraham Lincoln's Solution.* By WILLIAM P. PICKETT. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909. Pp. x, 580. \$2.50.)

Stated briefly Mr. Pickett's contention is that the existing situation with reference to the American negro is an impossible one and that none of the plans recently proposed for the solution of the negro problem will work. He therefore attempts to prove that the only alternative is a return to Lincoln's favorite idea of foreign colonization, a plan which he thinks is still as valid as it was forty-six years ago, despite all intervening changes. He is not content that the problem should work itself out by the slow process of struggle and adaptation. There must be a solution which will settle it definitely and within a reasonable time. There is much in Mr. Pickett's survey of the actual condition of the negro that would appeal to the most rabid pessimist. Politically, educationally and industrially the race is deteriorating. "At the church and in the armory, at the hotel, the theater, the lodge and the social gathering, wherever white men and women assemble on terms of social equality, the negro finds an insurmountable barrier of racial aversion forbidding his entrance.

This dependent people stands as a thing apart, participating only in the slightest degree in the political and industrial life of the community; possessing but little property, displaying but slight industrial advancement and condemned by the white race to absolute social seclusion" (pp. 94, 95). The race is excluded from economic opportunity in the South and is losing the occupations that once gave it an economic status in the North. In the North, also, it is finding constantly less personal tolerance and political weight.

But if Mr. Pickett is somewhat severe in his estimate of the situation and in his plans for dealing with it, it must be said for him that he exhibits not the slightest trace of race animosity as such. His conclusions are based on the high ground of social utility as he sees it. One by one he rejects the plans proposed since emancipation: amalgamation, extermination, and the subject-race theory. Even the newer ideas of industrial education seem to him to touch only the fringe of the real problem. Suffrage restriction and the denial of social equality will never be given up by the South but are more likely to gradually spread to the North.

The third and fourth sections of the book are devoted to an elaboration of the author's colonization plan. The word colonization hardly describes his real meaning. What he proposes is really deportation, with only minor attention to the after career of the race. He urges a frank recognition of the fact that the negro race is "alien, inferior and unassimilable." The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments should be repealed, along with most of the civil rights legislation. Voluntary emigration, assisted by liberal congressional appropriations, would then draw off most of the negroes, those who persisted in remaining to be deported and none allowed to return.

That the colonization scheme is an old one and that forcible deportation is even less likely to appeal to public sentiment than some of the other plans which he rejects does not weaken Mr. Pickett's conviction. He certainly assigns too large an importance to Lincoln's utterances on the colonization plan, utterances which were doubtless very largely colored by the abolitionists' sentiment for colonizing manumitted slaves rather than by any practical conception of transplanting the whole race after emancipation. That Mr. Pickett is an earnest, dispassionate student

of the problem and that he makes an effective plea for his case is sufficiently clear. If his argument falls short of being convincing, the fault lies mainly in the character of the chief proposition advanced.

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*The Human Species.* Considered from the Standpoints of Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and Bacteriology. By LUDWIG HOPF. Authorized English edition. (London and New York: Longmans, Green & Company, 1909. Pp. xx, 457. \$3 net.)

The translation of Hopf's book makes available in English a work of considerable value to students of the social sciences. Its avowed purpose is to make a comparison "of the essential characteristics of Man with those of the lower animals in the light of the results of recent research." Part I deals with the origin of man, and contains a critical summary of existing evidence bearing on the question of the ancestry and age of the race. The real essence of the book, however, lies in Part II, which has three sections, one on Comparative Anatomy and Histology, one on Comparative Physiology and Psychology, and one on Comparative Pathology and Pathological Anatomy. Under the head of psychology Hopf has included, in addition to strictly psychic phenomena, the problems of social, cultural, economic, and esthetic development. In its summary and organization of the results of recent studies in these fields, worked out from the side of man and of the animals, lies the special merit of the book. A brief appendix discusses the matter of self-help and mutual aid among animals and primitive men, upon which Kropotkin has thrown such interesting light. The work is amply illustrated.

U. G. W.

*Expansion of Races.* By CHARLES EDWARD WOODRUFF, (New York: Rebman Company, 1909. Pp. xi, 595. \$5.)

This book is a twentieth century edition of Malthus' *Essay on Population*, with additions from modern biology, anthropology,